forer and that his testimony on any matter should not be held in the slightest value by the ommittee. John Proctor Clarke objected to Mr. Henderson's taking up the time of the committee, and Mr. Mazet ruled that when Capt. Price testified he would then decide what privileges and what status Capt. Price's attorney should have before the committee. AS TO THE PLUSHING GAS DEAL.

Mr Henderson having been disposed of for the time being, Henry M. McDonald, who was the sandidate of the Silver Democrats for Governor last fall, was called as the first witness. Mr. McDonald was asked if he had some knowledge of the affairs of the Flushing Gas Company. At the request of Mr. Moss the witness went on to tell as follows of a conversation with William Burnett, one of the directors of the Flushing

Gas Company: 'Judge Burnett, as he is called, and I have been associated in business for the past three years. Between April and October, 1838, Judge Burnett told me many things about the Flushing Gas Company. He told me that James A Simmons and himself had obtained control of the company, whose principal business was the lighting of the village of Flushing, L. I. According to the story, Burnett and Simmons went into the company for purely speculative They interested Henry J. Braker and Howel W. Barnes, both, as I understand it, men of

ber of the Democratic Club? A .- I understand

Q .- And the same person who has been mentioned here as being the present owner of the building at Sixth avenue and Fifty-fifth street formerly occupied by the New York Athletic Chub? A .- That's as I understand it.

CROKER LET IN EAST.

Q.-Proceed Mr. McDonald. A.-Well, Braker and Barnes purchased the first mortgage bonds of the company, and then Braker, Barnes, Simmons and Burnett were made directors of the company. Not long after this Van Wyck was elected Mayor, and after his election the gas company endeavored to get a contract from the city for furnishing gas for additional lights in Flushing. In this they were not successful. As Burnett told me the story, after the company had failed to secure what it wanted a meeting was arranged between Mr. Croker and some of the stockholders of the company, and as a result of that meeting the stockholders agreed to turn over to Andrew Freedman 20 per cent. of the stock of the company, to be held for the benefit of Mr. Croker and Mr. Freedman. The arrangement having been effected. Mr. Freedman was elected a member of the Board of Directors, as Mr. Croker's representative in standing from Croker and Freedman that the the the cas for 500 or possibly 1,000 additional lights in the town of Flushing. I was never told and I do not know whether Mr. Croker has carried out his part of the contract.

Q.—Did Burnett tell you how many lights the company furnished gas for before this arrangement with Croker and Freedman? A .- My recollection is about 100.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness if he had been arrested recently for passing bogus checks, and if he didn't make an arrangement last fall with Chairman Hackett of the Repub-Hean State Committee to deliver the vote of the Chicago Platform Democrats to the Re-The witness said that he had been arrested for passing bogus checks, but that when he was arraigned before a Magistrate he was promptly discharged, the Magistrate Then he made a statement that Dr. O'Sullivan reported the conversation which he had had subpoma to testify before the committee, and confidence, to a member of the Democratic Club. The very next day he was arrested on the charge of passing bogus checks. So far as delivering the vote of the Silver Democrats to the Republican party was concerned, he denied that he had ever made any such bargain with anybody; furthermore, he couldn't have made such a bargain with Mr. Hackett at all events, because at the time to which Dr. O'Sullivan referred Mr. Hackett was dead.

ANDY FREEDMAN CALLED.

That was all the committee wanted with Mr. McDonald. He was excused and Andrew Preedman was called. Mr. Freedman is comman at the Democratic Club and downtown Freedman were a cutaway suit of black chevtot. His hair was carefully crimped and patent leather shoes and a silk-lined overcoat completed his costume. His jewels were diamonds, rubies and emeralds. On taking the witness chair he carefully adjusted his rings so that all the jewels were displayed. Then he tried look comfortable and wait for Mr. Moss to begin.

O.-Mr. Freedman, you have heard the testi mony of the preceding witness? A -No, sir. Q .- Well, he told us that you held some of the stock in the Flushing Gas Company? A --Q .- How much stock did you hold? A .- Not

a very large amount. O.-Well, about how much? A.-That's a

personal matter. At this now stereotyped answer a titter went around the room.

O.-Now, why do you hesitate to tell? A.-I don't think you have any reason to ask. Q. -Is that the only reason? A.-That's the

Q.-It has been testified to here that after you were in the Flusning Gas Company, some arrangement was made by which the company furnished the gas for more lamps in Flushing than it had ever done before, Is that so? A. That's absolutely false. The fact is, we are supplying less gas to the city than was supplied before I went into the company. It's all

Q .- I'd like to get that record. But have not the resources of the company increased since you went into it? A.-No, sir. The city owes the company for gas for eighteen months and we can't get any money.

Q.—Did you go into the company after a con

ference with Mr. Croker? A .- Mr. Croker didn't know anything about my going into the company and doesn't know anything about my

Q .- Then you never conferred with him about

Q.-Didn't you buy the stock? A.-I did, sir, Q .- And paid the money for it? A .- And paid

Q .- When did all this occur? A .- About a year ago, I believe. Q .- You are connected with the United States

Fidelity and Guarantee Company, are you not? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—When did you connect yourself with that company? A.—In December, 1847.
PREEDMAN AND CHORER'S SURETY ENTERPRISE.

Q.—Are you aware that a great many of the city employees secure their bonds from your company? A.—Those who so desire do.
Q.—And there are a great many are there not? A.—There are several.
Q.—Are there 500? A.—I believe not.
Q.—Contractors for the city also take bonds in your company, don't they? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Agreat many? A.—Quite a good many.
Q.—And persons generally who have dealings with the city departments and are required to give bonds secure the bonds from your company, do they not? A.—I believe they do.

they do.

O Do you employ any methods of soliciting their business? A.—No more than the general plan of soliciting usually employed by such

O.—How do you approachedly employees and eity contractors? A.—Oh, you'll have to ask my clerks. I don't attend to such trifles as

that.
Q.—But you are the manager, are you not?
A.—I am, but I don't look after these details.
Q.—But you know how it is done? A.—Well, employees and contractors are usually approached by the Platt people first. The Platt company always likes to be a co-surety with on all bonds. —What do you mean by the Platteempany. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Mary

land.

Q.-How do you know that persons requiring bonds are first approached by the Platt company? A.-Because their contract representative approaches city employees or city contractors and acks to be placed upon the bond as co-surety with us.

*L-How do you know that? A.-Been told

so by the Platt company's representative, Mr.

so by the Platt company's representative, Mr. Flynn.

Q.-Well, now tell me what your company does to get business? A.-Nothing more than to send out cards and circulars advertising that we are prepared to write bonds at the same rates as other companies.

Q.-Will you admit that many city employees take out bonds in your company? A.-Oh, yes, Q.-Now, as to the contractors. You say they have to get two surreties? A.-Mr Silynn of the Platt company is very energetic in seeking contractors and trying to get into their bends. The Comptroller requires two sureties on each city contract, and the Platt company has been placed as a co-surety with us in nearly every bond we have furnished. We have not, however, been placed as co-surety with them on the bonds of canal contractors. I am glad to say, witness Trans Upon Moss.

Q.-Did you practice that answer for some

Q - Did you practice that answer for some ime before you came here? A -Oh, no; but I ust thought you might like to know about ist thought you might like to know about Q.—Was that answer put into your mouth up the Democratic Cluo last night? A.—No ore than the question you asked me was put to your mouth. About all I put into my outh at the Democratic Club is food. Q.—Has Richard Croker done anything to sist you in getting any of your stock in any the companies you are interested in? A.—e never-did. All the stock I own I paid for. Q.—Has Mr. Croker some stock in that bond outpany of yours? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Did he pay for it? A.—He did. Q.—Will the books of the company show that oped for it? A.—They will show that the ock was paid for. Q.—That he paid for it? A.—It was paid for. Q.—Oh, now you're giving yourself away?

Q.—That he paid for it? A.—It was paid for, Q.—Oh, now you're giving yourself away? A.—Ive nothing to give myself away about, Q.—Well, will the books of the company show that money was received from Mr. Croker in payment for stock? A.—The books of the company will show that the money was received from Mr. Freedman, who bought the stock and paid for it for Mr. Croker.
Q.—Well, why didn't you say that in the beginning? A.—Oh, I thought I'd let you have a little fun; you seemed to desire it.
Q.—Do you enjoy it? A.—Very much.
Q.—Very web, then, if you are enjoying this I'll give you just as much fun of the same kind as I can. A.—Pitch right in; I'm here for that Jurpose.

Durpose.

Q.-Has your company ever paid any dividends? A.-It's never paid a dividend.

Q.-Do you approve of that method of doing business? A.-I call it good financiering?

Q.-Jathatso? A.-Yes, we are accumulating a large surplus. - Is that so a large surplus. - Well, there's a sort of rate-cutting war ig on between the two companies, is there ? A - You'll have to ask about that from

he other company.

Q.-Well, speaking for your own company, bow is it? A.-I don't choose to speak for my own company. That's a matter that don't conown company. That's a matter that don't con-cern you a bit.

Q.—I see you are following your mentor. You answer what you please and don't answer what you please. A.—I'll answer any gen'tlemanly question that pertains to the business of the committee that's asked me in a gentlemanly

way. Q.—Ah, pardon me! I thought these were gentlemanly questions. A.—Well, they ain!. You've no right to ask me any such questions. They don't have any bearing on this investiga-

Mr. Mazet-Look here, Mr. Freedman, you are not to be the judge of whether any question has bearing upon this investigation or not. The committee will decide that and not the witness. If you are asked a question by this committee you will answer and not pass an ion upon it.
I'm asking if there isn't a rate war going etween your company and the other com'A-You'll have to ask the Platt folks

Q.—I m asking if there isn't a rate war going on between your company and the other company? A.—You'll have to ask the Platt folks about that.

Q.—I'm asking about your company. A.—There can't be a war without two sides. Q.—That's just it, and if there are two sides you ought to know something about one of them. A.—Ask the other company.

Mr. Moss asked the Chairman to direct the witness to answer the question, and the Chairman so directed. The witness refused to answer in any other way than he had done. A moment later he said: I will inform you as to the Platt company's rates as to contractors. They receive one-half of each premium that we receive, no more and no less. Should we receive \$1.000 as a 1 per cent, premium on a \$100,000 bond, wed get \$500 and the Platt company would get \$500.

Q.—Then, instead of there being a war there is a combination? A.—There are other departments, other branches of the business. There is the surety and there is the fidelity parts.

Q.—Who first suggested that you should go

There is the surety and there is the fidenty parts.

Q.—Who first suggested that you should go into your company? A.—The President of the company, John R. Bland.

Q.—Did you evertalk it over with Mr. Croker?

A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—But you may have had some consultation with Mr. Croker in order to interest him in the stock. When did you have such a consultation? A.—Oh, some time after I went into the company.

Q.—And you say that the company has been doing business all this time, ever since 18%.

doing business all this time, ever since 1800, and it has never paid any dividend? A.—That's what I mean to say.

Q.—Well, has it accumulated any surplus?

A.—The stock has appreciated in value, and synthesis to appreciate. A—The stock has appreciated in value, and continues to appreciate.

Mr. Moss here called the witness's attention to a portion of Mr. Croker's testimony in reference to Freedman's company. Mr. Moss read Mr. Croker's testimony on this point, showing that Mr. Croker had testified that he got dividends regularly from the company, paid in checks drawn to the order of Peter F. Meyer's Co.

The Witness—I can explain that very easily.

Mr. Croker was a stockholder in the company.

Mr. Croker was a stockholder in the company.

The Witness—I can explain that very easily. Mr. Croker was a stockholder in the company and is also interested in the business success of the office for our territory, which includes the Metropolitan district. I am Vice-President of the company, but I also receive a salary and commission.

Q — That is, you get a salary and commission besides having your interest in the stock? A.—
Mr. Croker is interested with me in the busi-

DIVIDES EVERYTHING UP WITH CROKER. O.—In the commissions in addition to the tock? A.—Yes, str. Q.—So you divide your salary and commissions with Mr. Croker? A.—Yes. Q.—So you divide your salary and commissions with Mr. Croker? A.—Yes.
Q.—Has he more of an interest than a stock-holder's interest? A.—Yes., sir.
This statement on the part of Freedman that the boss of Tammany Hall was not only a stockholder in the company which furnishes the majority of the bonds for city employees, but was also a sharer in the commissions which Mr. Freedman receives on all business and also a sharer in 1 recedman's salary, caused something of a sensation in the committee room.
Q.—Is there any contract to show the relation between you and Mr. Croker? A.—There is no contract.

between you and Mr. Croker? A.—There is no contract.

Q.—Then, if you saw fit to break your agreement with Mr. Croker, he has no way to recover from you through a suit at law? A.—No, sir, Mr. Croker relies on my word.

As the witness said this he drew himself up in his chair, threw back the lapels of his coat and displayed his lewels.

Q.—When did you give your word to Mr. Croker? A.—Some time after I made the engagement with this company.

Q.—Well, what did you say to him and what did he say to you? A.—I will not tell you just what I said to him or just what he said to me. Q.—That's private business. I suppose? A.—Yes, that's private business. I suppose? A.—Yes, that's private business? Even though your company is bonding the city officers and bonding the eity contractors and not paying any dividends. A.—I told you we are bonding the contractors at the same rate as any other company.

Q.—Never mind the rates. I'm talking about

Q—Never mind the rates, I'm talking about city officials. A.—We give the same rates to city officials as any other company.

Q—Hold up a moment, Mr. Freedman, You seent danger to you in these inquiries and don't give attention to the question. You are constantly afraid that there is something in these questions that's going to bob up and hit you. A.—Look here, Mr. Moss, I'm not afraid of you nor any statement you can hit me with. me with,
Q-You are not afraid to be fair and answer
questions, then? A.-I have no fear of you at
all, Mr. Moss.

CROKER'S NAME A DRAWING CARD.

Q.—Just answer the question, then? A.—Vell, I'll tell you that I was very anxious to ave Mr. Croker's friendship and association in his company on account of the friends he has il over this country. I realized that If Mr. roker was a stockholder in this enterprise would be most successful, because he's of more friends who are willing to serve him brough pure friendship than any other man in his country. ils country.

Q.-is Mr. Croker's connection with the com-any announced in the advertising matter of the company? A.-Decidedly not, but his ds know it. -Now, what was said between you and Mr. oker, making a sort of verbal contract, under high he gets his money out of the company —That's a personal question and my personal

siness.

2—Are you afraid to let the other stockholds a know about this arrangement? A.—I guess a stockholders are very well pleased with it. stockholders are very well pleased with it, nall accounts.

Don't you know that there has been a plaint from the stockholders of your complaint from the stockholders of your complaint form the stockholders of your complete the plaint from the stockholders of your complete the plaint of it.

Do you receive a salary from your complete the plaint of the

or it.

Q.—And you divide your commissions with
Ir. Croker? A.—I won't say I divide; Mr. Croer receives a pronortion of iny commissions.
Q.—And a proportion of the salary? A.—No, Q.—What proportion of the commissions? A.—I told you before I didn't think it was any of our business. Mr. Mazet—The witness is directed to answer

DEFIES THE COMMITTEE.

ness—And I refuse to do as directed.

Mr. Croker receive \$50,000 a year? -Poes Mr. Croker receive So, sir. -Do his commissions amount to \$25,000 a year? A.-1 refuse to say.

U.-Why do you say tint they do not amount to \$50,000, and won't say whether they are

\$25,000 or not? A.—I did not want to make you envious by teiling you it was \$50,000.

The witness was again directed to answer the question and again he refused, and then Mr. Moss asked: "Does Mr. Groker understand that the money he receives is a part of your commissions? A.—Ask Mr. Groker.

Q.—Have you told him? A.—This is also a private matter, Mr. Moss, and I don't believe you have got any right to inquire into my private business. con have got any right to inquisions with Mr. ate business.

Q—Do you divide any commissions with Mr. Friker other than those you receive from the business of the bond company? A.—I also relies to answerthat question.

Q—How much money have you sent to Mr. Croker during the past year? A.—I don't resembler.

Q.-Have you any records to show? A.-No. Did you give him the amount in money? I've generally given it to him in bills.

There is absolutely no record on this set? A —None that I know of.

Do you know whether his recollection at this is any better than yours? A —Go him.

sk him.

Q.—Then you don't know how much money
rou paid to Mr. Croker? A.—No, sir, not exetly. I have many financial transactions, and
am interested in five different companies. TRANSACTIONS ON A CASH BASIS. Q—Do you conduct your transactions in all hose companies on a cash basis, or do you saue checks? A—Many of them are on a cash basis.

Q—Do you conduct your transactions in an those teompanies on a cash basis, or do you issue checks? A—Many of them are on a cash basis.

Q—Is it a common thing for you to conduct financial transactions of which you keep no account? A—Very often.

Q—And that's the way you transact business of companies in which other people hold stock? A—Not for the companies, only for myself.

Q—And do you always carry enough money for these transactions on your person and also for handing what you think is proper to Mr. Croker? A—I wouldn't like to answer that question because I don't want it known how much money I carry. Laughter:

Q—Is there a record of any of the commissions you have paid Mr. Croker on the books of your company? A—There is a record of every transaction on our books.

Then Mr. Moss asked the witness if he gave Mr. Croker to understand that the money he received from the bond company was stock dividends. The witness said he had not, and he was then asked:

"Did you intend he should so understand it?" A—I did not; but that was what Mr. Croker intended to convey when he spoke about the dividends of the company.

Q—How did you come to volunteer what Mr. Croker intended? How do you know what he intended? A—Because you purposely intended to confuse the evil lence of Mr. Croker and insimuated that he had made a false statement.

Q.—You misunderstood my purpose My purpose is to show that you misled the leader of Tammany Hall into supposing that he was receiving dividends on his stock, when he was really receiving a part of your commissions on business you secured for the company. Do you believe for a moment that Mr. Croker has simply had a business arrangement with me, the same as Mr. Platt's son has had with his father.

Q—Oh, that's your little speech, Mr. Freedman. Now tell me, how long is this division of commissions to continue? A.—I don't propose to answer that question.

Just here another passage occurred between the Chairman, the witness and Mr. Moss, during which the witness got up, waked over to the chair in which he had been sitting before taking the stand, and took several sheets of paper out of his overcost pocket. When he resumed the stand Mr. Moss said: "Now that you've got your overcoat, Mr. Freedman, and have taken a paper out of it, you may produce the paper if it has anything to do with this inquiry." A—I will produce my paner when it is material to my own wishes. I'll produce it when I see fit, Mr. Moss.

Q—Well, whenever the paper is produced and testified from you know it will have to come to me? A—Will I get it back? [Laughter] QUITE A LITTLE SCENE. Tes, but you won't need it now, Mr. Freedman, for I am going to excuse you."

Mr. Freedman went straight from the witness stand to the long table where the reporters were sitting and threw a typewritten document before them. Then he said in a loud voice: "I give this paper to you reporters. It's a statement from me about the business done by my companies. I want the public to know the contents of this statement."

THREAT OF CONTEMPT PROCEEDING "Mr. Freedman." said Mr. Moss. "go back in the stand." Then turning to the committee fr. Moss said: "Mr. Freedman has just given to most flagrant exhibition of bad manners I ave ever witnessed. He had no right to do its thing. It is a contempt of the committee and of myself." Turning to Mr. Freedman, he said: "You may think that contempt of this ommittee is a very light matter, but I want ou to understand that we look on it very seriously. We haven't done anything yet with hose guilty of contempt of this committee, but it me tell you when we get enough of them call attend to them in a bunch." "I'll be in excellent company, then," said Ir. Freedman. Mr. Freedman.

Q.—Mr. Freedman, what are the contents of hat paper which you just handed to the resorters and which you characterized as your statement? A.—I refuse to tell you. It is a

statement? A.—I refuse to tell you. It is a private statement, prepared.—
Q.—By whom? A.—I won't tell you.
By (hairman Mazet.—Mr. Freedman, who prepared this pager? You must tell us this and also what it centains. A.—Everything in that paper is a matter of public record.
Mr. Mazet asked this question seven times; each time the witness made the same reply.
"Where was this paper prepared, Mr. Freedman?" asked Mr. Moss.
"I won't tell you," said Mr. Freedman, sulkily. Chairman Mazet ordered Mr. Freedman to answer the question, but he positively re-fused to.

"Do you refuse to because you are afraid "Do you refuse to because you are afraid that the answer will degrade you or convict you of a crime?" asked Mr. Moss. "You can't degrade or convict me of any crime," answered Mr. Freedman, jumping out of the witness chair and trying to look very

Maget. Now, tell me, does this paper show the commissions received by Mr. Croker from your company?"

"No, nor what Mr. Platt's commissions are." No, nor what Mr. Platt's commissions are."
In answer to other questions, Mr. Freedman admitted that he had only glanced at the statement before giving it out. When Mr. Moss asked him how he knew everything in it was true when he had only glanced at it, he became confused and finally said that he could generally absorb the contents of anything he glanced over. This produced a roar of laughter from the spectators.

ne spectators.
"Well, now, do you swear to the truth of verything in this statement that you have just iven out?" asked Mr. Moss.
"Well, I'll swear that it is all true to the best Well, I'll swear that it is all true to the best of my knowledge."

Mr. Moss tried to secure possession of the statement, but it had been sent out of the room by one of the reporters. Mr. Moss ordered the reporter to see that his office gave the paper to him when it was through with it. Freedman ordered the reporter to see that it was given back to him. There was some argument over the matter, but Mr. Moss finally said he was satisfied to let it go.

FREEDMAN'S STATEMENT.

Freedman's statement consisted of six type-written pages purporting to show the receipts, disbursements, profits and amount of business in the city departments, done by the various surety companies of this city. The statement showed that at present Mr. Freedman's company is doing almost \$5,000,000 worth of business in the city departments against less than \$2,000,000 done by the company referred to as 'Mr. Platt's.' By other flaures the statement purports to show that the bulk of the business in the city departments in 1847 was done by the other company, while his company had the short end.

There was considerable laughter in the room. FREEDMAN'S STATEMENT

done by the other company, while his company had the short end.

There was considerable laughter in the room as Mr. Freedman went out. His conduct on the stand, having been in every word and pose almost an exact imitation of Mr. Croker's, the spectators had derived considerable amusement from it. Outside of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Freedman made the poorest witness representing Tammany Hall that has yet appeared before the committee.

Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy was the next witness called. Mr. Sheehy was put on the stand for only a moment, and the only question asked him was whether or not he had brought some books from the Tax Department, as he had been ordered to do, Mr. Sheehy called for Frank Bell, and Mr. Bell came forward with the books. Then Mr. Moss had some fun with Assemblyman Hoffman, the Tammany member of the committee, who becomes more demonstrative in his defence of witnesses and their rights at every session. Mr. Moss told Commissioner Sheehy that he could go. Mr. Hoffman insisted that Mr. Sheehy go on the stand, as he had some questions to ask him. Chairman Mazet said that Mr. Sheehy wouldn't go on the stand unless Mr. Moss wanted him to. Then Mr. Hoffman got up and, addressing the spectators, said:

TAXES ON CROKER'S HOUSE. "I desire to state publicly that in my estimation the reason the committee will not allow Mr Sheehy to go on the stand is to prevent me from showing by him that the valuation placed on Mr. Croker's house is higher than that on the adjoining houses."

Mr. Hoffman sat down looking satisfied with himself, and Mr. Bell took the stand. Mr. Moss's first question showed that his object in calling Mr. Bell was to get at the very facts which Mr. Hoffman claimed were being suppressed. There was a rear of laughter from the specialors, and Mr. Hoffman looked very foolish. Mr. Moss then explained that as Mr. Bell had been a clerk in the Detartment of Taxes and Assessments for fourteen years, and had had full central of the books during that time, he was better able to answer questions than Mr. Shaehy.

Mr. Moss showed by the books that Richard Croker's house, at a East Seventy-jourth street, was assessed at \$45,000; that a red line I desire to state publicly that in my esti-

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laustive Bronne Quinine Tableta. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The gen-stue has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Adv.

had been drawn through this and \$40,000 written in red ink to the right of it.

Q.-What does this mean? A.-That is the corrected valuation. The first valuation was the work of the deputy; the second, that of the Commissioners.

Commissioners, Q.—1 notice that the next house, owned by Mary O. Maxweil, was assessed \$43,600 and then reduced in the same way to \$40,000. Also that of the next house, that of Henry Q. Barbey, was assessed at \$23,000 and then reduced to \$20,000. Now, were all three of these reductions made by the Commissioners after original and higher valuations were made by deputies? A.—Yes.

Q—What are these figures in pencil marks thich I find to the right of the reductions? A Q—What are these figures in pencil marks which I find to the right of the reductions? A.—They are the changes for 1883.
Q—Well, these pencil marks show that the valuation on Mr. Croker's house has been raised to \$44,000; that the same estimate has been put on the Maxwell house, and that Mr. Barbey's has been raised to \$24,000. Now, other figures in this book show increases on Fifth avenue in the same locality of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 over the assessed valuation of last year. What is the reason for this? A.—That is the judgment of the deputy.
Q—But why are such small advances made on Mr. Croker's property and the property adjoining it, and such tremendous changes made on Fifth avenue? A.—All those things are done according to the judgment of the deputy.

DEPUTY THAT DID IT BOUNCED.

DEPUTY THAT DID IT BOUNCED. Q.—Who was the deputy who put the assessment of \$45,000 on Mr. Croker's house in 1988? A.—Robert W. Miller.
Q. In the case of Mr. Croker's house and the other two houses I have mentioned, why were reductions made? A.—They were recommended.
Q.—By whom? A.—Mr. Miller.

Q.-By whom? A.-Mr. Miller.
Q.-Was he a deputy under the preceding Commissioners? A.-He was appointed at that time.

Commissioners? A.—He was appointed at that time.

Q.—And he has since been removed? A.—Yes.
Q.—Why? A.—I do not know.
Mr. Moss made comparisons in the assessed valuations of two houses on Fifth avenue, one owned by Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, who is a Tammany man, and one owned by an unnamed person, presumably not affiliated with Tammany Hall. In 1888 the assessed valuation on these two houses was \$120,000 each; the pencil marks show that the contemplated changes for 1869 advanced Mr. Miner's property \$10,000 and the other property \$20,000. Mr. Moss called Mr. Bell's attention to the fact that the pencil marks opposite Mr. Miner's property showed that \$100,000 had been put down as the assessed valuation for 1844, and then \$100,000 written over that. Mr. Bell could not explain.

HIS FORMER MEEKNESS ALL GONE. HIS FORMER MEEKNESS ALL GONE.

Abraham Himmelwight, manager of the Roebling Construction Company, was called next. When he was on the witness stand last week he was the meekest winess called up to that time, and was not only willing but anxious to answer all quostions, even when they concerned Frank Croker's connection with the company. There was a complete change in Mr. Himmelwight's demeanor yesterday. He was deflant then. Questioning brought out the fact that the witness had consulted counsel since the last time he was on the stand. Mr. Moss's first question to Mr. Himmelwright was:

regularly?"
That is a private business matter," said the "That is a private business matter, said the witness." Mr. Himmelwright," said Mr. Moss, "I am sorry to see a respectable man like you adopting this line of answering. I think that the expression which you have just used and which has been used so much recently by others who have appeared before this committee, will be used for years to come by people who don't want to give facts about transactions of a nature I am quite sure you are not mixed up in. I must now ask the committee to order you to answer my question.

"No." said Mr. Mazet. "Just answer the "I'll make a statement or I won't answer the question.

By Mr. Moss: Q.—Would it tend to convict you of a crime to answer this question. A.—I won't answer.

Mr. Maxet ordered the witness to answer, but he persisted in his refusal.

"It is a remarkable thing," said Mr. Moss, "how this influence of which we have heard so much, and which we are trying to reveal, gets into a private business like that done by this company, and so demoralizes it that its manager is afraid to even tell whether the Treasurer of the company attends his office daily." ly." As representative of a firm doing an honor-

able business, said the witness. I refuse to answer your question. I might as well tell you right now that this is the course I have

you right now that this is the course I have adopted for to-day."

Q.—Has your concern put in any petitions for city work in the last month? A.—Yas, sir, but why am I being submitted to this? Why should you ask me these questions?

"We have our reasons for wanting to get at these things," said Mr. Moss, "and by making such a fuss over such simple questions you open yourself to the suspicion of wrongdoing."

"Every man is innocent until he is proven guilty," said the witness.

"That's precisely the attitude of every rascal that is brought into a criminal court, is it not?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I presume so," said Mr. Himmelwright, sulkily.

Q.—Who advised you to adout this line of answering to-day? A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—Ibid Mr. Roebling or Mr. McCann? A.—I won't say

won't say

Q.-Weil, you may find it a more serious matter than you think. A.—I am not afraid.

Q.-Did you get your advice from counsel for the city departments? A.—No, sir.

Q.-You have been advised by some counsel, have you not? A.—Well, that's a private matter, but I don't mind saying that I have consulted counsel. ter, out 1 don't mind saying that 1 have con-sulted counsel.

Q.—Has not Mr. Briggs, the Treasurer of your company, kept away from the office to avoid being served with a subpana? A.—Give me a minute to think.

witness begins to thaw out.

Witness begins to thaw out.

Q-If you mean to give me an honorable anwer, why do you want a minute to think?

A-I want to consider my rights.

Q lafter a minute's delay!-Well, come
along; what do you say to this? A.—I have
oncluded it is a private matter, and I will not
mswer it. Mr. Mazet ordered the witness to answer the question, but he persisted in his relusal. Himmelwright was very nervous. He took out his watch several times, which led Mr. Moss

his watch several times, which led Mr. Moss to inquire:

What's the matter—are you impatient?"

I don't want to waste the day here.

You'll waste many days here if you persist in this course, said Mr. Moss, "unless, of course, you go to Jersey to join the Treasurer of your company, where we can't get at you. Now answer me this question:"

Q.—Was it not once suggested to you that you go and see Con Daily by an official of the Building Department. A. (after five minutes with his face buried in his hands:—It was.

Q.—Who suggested it? A. (after three minutes in deep thought)—Mr. Dooner.

Q.—When? A.—I don't remember the day.

Is Mr. Dooner in the room?" called Mr. Moss. Mr. Dooner was in the room and came for-ward. At Mr. Moss's request he sat down in

Mr. Dooner was in the room and came forward. At Mr. Moss's request he sat down in front of the witness.

Q.—Is this the Mr. Dooner who suggested that you go and see Con Daly? A.—Yes.
As the examination proceeded Mr. Himmelwight increased in importance visibly in his own estimation, and became momentarily more pompous in his manner of speech. Questions that he could not or would not answer he tossed aside with an airy wave of the hand, and he occasionally substituted a short nod for the waste of breath required in making a vocal reply. After identifying Mr. Dooner, the witness looked the other way, and, during the questioning that followed, kept his eyes turned

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away from that gentleman, who sat in Mr. Mose's chair. Mr. Mose continued the subject interrupted by the bringing in of Dooner by asking:

"What were you discussing when Mr. Dooner came in." A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You were discussing something in relation to the city department in which Mr. Dooner is an official, weren't you? A.—My recollection is that there was something of the sort going on. sortgoing ou. Q—What was the language used? A—I have a notion that I was advised to see Mr. anyhow.

Q.—Yes: I know you didn't go. There was a reason why you didn't go. What was that reason? A sin affected surprise!—A reason? Q.—Yes: there was a reason why you didn't go to see Mr. Daly. Tell us what it was. A.—Ob. weil, the reason probably was I didn't think Daly could help us, anyway.

Q-You were directed to meet Mr. Daly in a liquor store, weren't you? A.—I don't remember that I was to meet him at any store. Q.—What did Mr. Donner say that Mr. Daly could do for you? A.—Nothing was specified that he could do. Q.—You know that Mr. Daly wasn't in the Building Department? A.—Didn't know it absolutely. Q.-Didn't you suspect a trick, or that Mr. Q.—Didn't you suspect a trick, or that Mr. Deoner was trying to get you into trouble?

At this the witness straightened out in his chair, cleared his throat, looked around the room, and announced in a declamatory fashion:

"I'm not afraid of anything, and I don't suspect anybody. I'm looking out for myself; that's what I'm doing.

Q.—Certainly. But didn't you refuse to move in the matter because you thought it was a trick? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Did your concern employ Mr. Grady hast.

in the matter because you thought it was a trick? A.—Don't remember.
Q.—Did your concern employ Mr. Grady last year? A.—No.
Q.—Did your concern employ Mr. Grady this year? A.—No.
Q.—At any time?
"Not so far as I know," said the witness. Then he began to chuckle over what he considered a good opportunity to show how independent he could be, and added between little gurgles of glee:

"I wish to retract those answers because I think it's a business matter, and I'm not going to answer about my private affairs."
"That sort of thing won't do you any good. Mr. Himmelwright," said Lawyer Moss calmly. "Have you at any time employed Mr. Grady as your lawyer?" A.—I'll take my former stand on that and decline to answer on the ground that it isn't connected with lany city department.

O.—How much maney has your firm raid.

ment.

Q.—How much money has your firm paid Mr. Grady this year? A, with an expression of bored martyrdom! It's useless to ask me questions like that, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Do you refuse to answer? A.—Yes.
Q.—What was the first acceptance of your material in '98? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember the name of the architect? A.—No. ? A.—No.

—Didn't the architect have the assistance
ounsel? A.—I don't think so.

—Who was the architect of the Byrne
ding in Fifth avenue? A.—Jeremiah
ourkle Dilding in Fitti between the property of counsel?

Q.—Did he have the assistance of counsel?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Was Mr. Grady employed in connection with this matter? A.—I won't answer that.

TOUNG MR. HIMMELWRIGHT'S PUN. Mr. Moss-I ask that the witness be directed hanswer,
Mr. Mazet—I direct you to answer.
The witness made no reply whatever, but sat taring up at the celling with a smile.
Mr. Moss—Do you decline to answer?

No reply Mr. Mazet-Do you decline to answer the question?

The witness cast a look out of the corner of his eye at the Chairman of the committee and condescended to nod.

Mr. Mazet—The stenographers do not get a record when you nod.

"Beg pardon," said the witness, with elaborate politeness. "I'll try to remember that. I decline to answer."

Q.—How much did you pay Grady? A.—That's useless. useless.
Q.—Who was the architect of the building at Broadway and Forty-second street in which your material was used? A.—Henry F. Kilburn.
Q.—Had he the services of an attorney? A.—
Decline to answer. If you want to save time, Mr. Moss.—

Decline to answer. If you want to save time, Mr. Moss.—
"Stop!" cried Mr. Moss, so sharply that the witness started, and then subsided. "Don't try to advise me in my business. Attend to your own and answer the quest ons. Who was the architect of the building on Fourth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets?"
"At 82 Fourth avenue?" said the witness. "I don't remember."
Q.—Had he the aid of an attorney? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had he the aid of an attorney (A.—Joh't know.
Q.—Well, who was he? A. daughing merrily)—Oh. I forgot I was answering.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Moss, "I want it recorded in the stenographer's notes that the witness's reply was made while laughing and in a flippant manner. Unfortunately the stenographer's notes don't take photographic impressions, but we can at least get this on record large mas." pressions, but we can at least get this on record for future use."

At this Mr. Himmelwright's expression changed, and he contemplated the ceiling with as much solemnity as if all that he held dearest were buried there. For a few moments thereafter there was a marked change in his tone, but later he recovered his spirits.

Mr. Moss—Why is it necessary to employ an attorney in some cases and not in others? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Mazet—You are directed to answer the question. A.—Same answer.

Q.—What attorney did you employ to go to the Building Department in your behalf? A.—Same answer.

Same answer
Mr. Mazet-Did you employ more than one
storney? A.-I decline to answer. A.—Same answer.

Q.—If the attorney got \$1,900 from you in one case and received the help of the Building Department, why was it necessary to employ him further and pay him a new fee each time? A.—That is the private matter of the firm, and I decline to answer. ecline to answer.
Q.-Doesn't that indicate corruption in the coartment? A.-Not necessarily.

EXTORTION A PRIVATE MATTER. Q.—Wasn't the money you paid practically stortion? A.—That's a private matter. Q.—Wasn't it paid because the attorney was collusion with the Building Department and n coinsion with the building pepartment and that was the only way to get your material affirmed? A. (after long pause for thought)—I lon't know about that.
Q.—lsn't it possible that it is so? A.—You can put any construction you want on it.
Q.—You don't say it is not so? A.—I can't tell; it's out of my department.
Q.—What was your attorney's name? A.—I bat's a rivate matter. Q.—What was your attorney's name? A.—That's a private matter.
Q.—Do you decline to give this committee any help in getting at this corruption by answering questions regarding your attorney's dealings with the Building Department? A.—By answering that I'd have to infer that I know all the circumstances under which the company employed the attorney, and I don't know that. that.

Q.—Will you, now, so far as you can of your own knowledge, enlighten this committee by answering to the best of your ability the questions which you have refused to answer? Or do you persist in your refusal? A.—Cert'nly, Q.—You persist? A.—Cert'nly, "That's all for the present; you are suspended," said Mr. Moss, motioning the witness to step down.

ep down.

t stepping down wasn't the next number

Mr. Himmelwright's programme. He

ted to hold the stage a little longer, and,

large to the committee said. urning to the committee, said:
"If you're through I'd like to make a state-"No statement," said Mr. Moss. "We're

No statement," said Mr. Moss. "We're through with you now —
There are some things I want to say," persisted Mr. Hunmelwright, getting to his feet.

"Step off the stand, "ordered Mr. Moss.
"Not until I've said —
"Sit down," cried Chairman Mazet, and his gavel fell with a bang.
Instead of obeying, the witness said calmly: "I cantaik better standing." "I want to ask the witness some questions." put in Assemblyman Hoffman, who is usually half a lap behind, but conscientiously does his best to uphold every witness who exhibits contumney toward the committee. "Let him go on." WITNESS SEIZES A CHANCE.

"Yes, give me a chance," said Mr. Himmel-wright, and, tucking his left hand in the bosom of his coat, he turned squarely to the commit-tee and took his chance without waiting for it to be given.
"I always speak easier and say more when I'm on my feet," he began.
"There is where we made our mistake," put in Mr. Moss, "not letting you stand up all the time." "When I was here before," continued the wit-ness, smiling upon the lawyer, "the testimony elicited from me led the press and the public to infer that our company had a monopoly of school work."

If you're bound to talk, go ahead then," said Mr. Moss, on the principle that when opposition to a witness's flood of speech is suddenly removed that speech is likely to carry the witness further than he intended to go; and it happened so in this case. His speech was on business matters and its object was to show that the Roebling Company had school business as far back as 1886, to which end he produced a copy of a contract.

There's something for the committee to see, he declared, thrusting it toward Mr. Mazet. re bound to talk, go ahead then.

"It's for the committee," said the witness.
"It's for the committee, said the witness.
"It's for a brief period the Chairman's gavel made the composite remarks of those most concerned indistinguishable; but when order was partly restored Mr. Moss had the upper hand, and leaning forward until he was almost under the standing witness, asked:
"Isn't that contract private business?"
"Well, maybe, "admitted the orator;" but it's leen shown"

You've refused to answer questions and now you want to give us such private busi-ness as suits you. I object to that, unless you

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answer all the questions you refused to answer before." HE BECOMES EXCITED.

"But this is school business."
"No; it's just as much private as the other. Either answer all or"
"Oh. I'll speak," exclaimed Himmelwright, shaking his hand at the lawser. "It's school business. I defy you to say anything different. I want to finish my statement."
"Not unless you answer all the former questions," retorted Mr. Moss.
"Whatever I've said before," began Himmelwright in shrill tones, waving his arms in the air, "it's been"—
"Mr. Chairman," interrupted Mr. Moss, "I ask that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to remove the witness.
"I protest," said Assemblyman Hoffman.
"The witness ought to get a chance to explain."

plain."
If he'll answer all the questions," said "If he'll answer all the questions," said Lawyer Moss.

"Let's have 'em, then," cried Himmelwright, throwing out his chest.
"Not now," said Mr. Moss, composedly. "At another time you'll be called again."
This enraged the witness. His cheeks fairly puffed with the words that struggled for exit between his teeth, and for a moment he was incoherent. When he recovered intelligible speech it was to pant out:
"Now is the time. Have I no rights as a citizen."

"Now is the time. Have I no rights as a citizen?"

The little man with his sharp nose tilted up and his swelling bosom looked so incongruous demanding a citizen's rights, when he had been doing the bulk of the talking for fifteen minutes, that there was an involuntary burst of laughter, and Chairman Mazet's face was suspiciously contorted as he replied with a decided negative, enforced by a rap of the gavel. "No? What—what—why," cackled the witness now quite dangerously swollen. You got me here before and took advantage of me to."—"That will do," cried the Chairman in a voice that put a sudden stop to the eloquence. "The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the witness steps down."

Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the witness steps down."

At this all the wrath went out of Himmel-wright's face and in its stead came an expression of lofty resignation—the look of a martyr about to be led to the stake in a righteous cause. The histrionic potentialities of the scene were not lost upon the witness. Drawing himself up to his full beight he folded his arms across his breast and faced his fate. This fate was bergeant-at-Arms. Crawford, whose broad shoulders were making a path through the crowd. Assemblyman Hoffman put in one more lick.

I demand that the witness be heard," said he.

I demand that the witness be heard," said he.

The witness will be removed," directed Chairman Mazet.

As Sergt Crawford reached the stand Himmelwright stretched out a hand with a superb gesture and said: "Take me down."

Mr. Crawford took him down, and he retired amid titters from the audience and protests from the faithful Hoffman. The next witness was School Commissioner George Livingston, who said he was a Tammany man, but not a member of the Democratic Club. He testified as to a contract for the flooring in Public School No. 175. He said that he supposed the reason why terra cotta flooring was stricken out in the contract and the Roebling product put in was that the Roebling was better. He didn't know why the terra cotta system was afterward put back into the contract. Nor did he know Walking Delegate Donnelly of Brooklyn Union No. 7, brother-inlaw of Mr. Dooner of the Building Department, who, Mr. Moss said, had the terra cotta restored. Mr. Livingston's examination was brief, and he was followed by Mr. Donnelly.

WALEING DELEGATE'S TESTIMONY.

WALEING DELEGATE'S TESTIMONY. walking Delegate's Testimony.

"Are you the walking delegate of Bricklayers' Union No. 7?" asked Mr. Moss. A.—At present the office is known as business agent. I am.

Q.—Did you talk with Superintendent Snyder of the Department of Buildings of the Board of Education about the terra cotta system being cut out of School 175? A.—Yes: I learned that the Roebling system was to be put in and got a copy of the specifications and reported to my organization.

copy of the specifications are represented for the Robbling construction? A.—It seemed so. Looked to be non-competitive. Q.—And the terra cotta was put back after your protest? Was that protest the reason for it? A.—So far as I know. I know of no other reason.

Q.—Are you related to John A. Dooner, Deputy Commissioner of Buildings? A.—Yes; he's my brother-in-law.

Q.—Is he a member of Bricklayers' Union No. 7? A.—Yes; and I took it for granted he was a dead lover of the hollow block system, and was always in favor of it.

[The witness had previously explained that the hollow block systems, of which the terra cotta is one, are favored by the bricklayers as affording them more work than the other systems.]

systems.

Q —Did you think this because of his love for the union or because of his financial interest in a hollow block system? A.—Because of the union.
Q.—Do you remember offering a bill at Alban;
in relation to building matters? A.—Yes; a bil

Q.—Do you remember offering a bill at Albany in relation to building matters? A.—Ves: a bill amending the construction of fireproofing.
Q.—Was its purpose to let in the Roebling construction? A.—That and others like it.
Q.—Who introduced the bill? A.—Senator Sullivan.
A SLEEPING PARTNER.
Wilson P. Marchbank, an employee of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, was next called. Mr. Marchbank is that accommodating article known as a sleeping partner, and it developed in regard to the Contractors Supply Company, in relation to which he was questioned, that he had fallen asleep very early in its history and never waked up sufficiently thereafter to know what was going on. He identified himself as one of the founders of the Contractors' Supply Company lin which Richard S. Croker is supposed to be interested), and Mr. Moss asked him:

"Does that company deal in sewer pipes?"
"I believe so," answered the witness after a pause.
"Bulieve so!" cried the lawyer. "Don't you

"Believe so!" cried the lawyer. "Don't you "Believe so!" cried the lawyer. "Don't you know?"
"No, sir," said the witness in tones of polite regret. "I've forgotien."
There was a roar of laughter, followed by a bigger one, when Mr. Moss asked the witness if he was an officer of the company and received the reply, "Yes, sir; I was the President."
Q-Where was the company organized? A.—In the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, O-Liv you hold any stock? A.—I did held.

Marshall,
Q.—Do you hold any stock? A.—I did hold
we shares as incorporator, but I indorsed it
n blank, and it has gone out of our hands.
Q.—Was a meeting of stockholders held? A.—Yes; the organization meeting.
Q.—Who was present? A.—Mr. Neary, J. C.
L. lloggy and myseif. I presided. [Laughter.]
Q.—That is the lloggy who was formerly connected with the Department of Sewers? A.—Yes.

Yes.

Q-Was there any money at the meeting?
A.—Money for the stock. Rogsy paid for mine and Leary's and his own.
Q-What was the company organized for?
A.—I think to get contracts. You see my position is this. I wasn't actively interested, and I know nothing about the business. I just act to oblige in these matters. (Laughter.)
Q.—Are many companies organized in that office? A.—Yes, a good many.
John A. Dooner was next called, but it was then 4 o'clock, and as there was a request from some of the committeemen to adjourn, he was sustended until this morning, and an adjournment was taken. Chairman Mazit said that there would be two sessions to-day, a session until 2 o'clock Monday, and no sessions on Friday and Saturday of next week. He did not know, he said, whether the committee, would resume a week from Monday or not.

"The Legislature adjourns next week," he said, "and the members will want to get home for a while, so our plans aren't settled."

He was asked if measures would be taken to punish Himmelwright and answered significantly, "Wait and see."

It is said that the committee recognize a growing spirit of rebelliousness in the element which furnishes its witnesses and that a sharp lesson will be forthooning at the proper time. That time, it is said, will come sooner than some people expect. es. Q —Was there any money at the meeting? Women for the stock. Roggy paid for mine

Dr. Hyatt Elected President. Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt has been elected. President of the section of Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. A Matter of Interest to You.

who may have property to dispose of. The Rea Estate Board of Brokers of New York City, in select ing a morning medium for reliability and desirable clientage, have named the daily Sux.—Adv.

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TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

Every little while the newspapers report some new and astonishing chemical discovery. Some German or French or English or American chemist hits upon a novel process of doing an old thing, and the promise of practically applying it to the arts and industries is always eagerly read. Now, it cannot be too clearly stated that the use of gas for fuel, the development of the gas range, and the art of cooking by gas are all triumphs of chemistry. It is the chemist who tells you that gas is the best of known fuels, because it yields the highest percentage of the potential heat of coal. Chemists approve the gas range because they see into an exact application of heat in just the ways needed and with the greatest economy of operation. And as for cooking by gas, that of itself becomes a chemical experiment, so nice and accurate is the method. Thus it is simply a victory of scientific ideas which has revolutionized domestic life by introducing gas as a fuel. To oppose it, not to adopt it is to show that you are hopelessly behind the times.—Adv. Some German or French or English or Ameri-

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FERRARO SENTENCED TO DEATH. counsel Will Endeavor to Have the Brook-

lyn Murderer Declared Insane. Antonio Ferraro was sentenced by Supreme ourt Justice Smith in Brooklyn yesterday aftermoon to be executed in Sing Sing prison during the week beginning Sunday, June 11, for the murder of Lugio Mussachio in Front

street on Sept. 4 last. Before the sentence was pronounced Ferraro said he did not know where he was born or how old he was.

"Where do you live?" asked the clerk.

"Everywhere." said the prisoner.

"What is your religion?" the clerk asked.

"The one I found." replied Ferraro.

After sentence had been pronounced Ferraro said: "If the law does not give me what is due me, they may as well burn me to-day."

Hugo Hirsch, counsel for Ferraro, contended during the trial that his client was insanc. He said he would take an appeal from the conviction and sentence. Ferraro will be taken te Sing Sing to-day.

No Injunction for the Nassau County Super

Supreme Court Justice Dickey of Brooklyn as quashed the temporary injunction restraining the Supervisors of Nassau county from selecting plans or awarding contracts for the new county buildings at Mineola unless they associate themselves with two experts as advisors.

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